

HIV in the U.S. by the Numbers – 2021

AT A GLANCE

This page includes CDC's latest national estimates of new HIV infections, the total number of people estimated to have HIV in the United States, and other recent HIV data.

HIV prevention and treatment

Also included are the latest estimates for several indicators of progress in HIV prevention and treatment, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) use, linkage to care, and viral suppression. State- and city-level HIV data are available [here](#).

Because there are gaps in epidemiology data for HIV among transgender women, this fact sheet includes the best available data on HIV incidence, prevalence, PrEP use, and receipt of medical care and treatment for this population from CDC's National HIV Behavioral Surveillance.

Table 1. Estimated new HIV infections, 2021^a

Age	Number	Rate ^b
13-24	6,100 ⁱ	11.8
25-34	12,600	27.7
35-44	6,800	15.6
45-54	3,600	8.8
55+	3,000	3.0

Race/Ethnicity

Black/African American	13,000 ⁱ	37.3
Hispanic/Latino ^c	9,300	18.9
White	8,200	4.8
Multiple Races	890 ⁱ	17.0
Asian	470	2.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	*190	*9.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
Transmission Category^d		
Gay and bisexual men ^e	21,100 ⁱ	-
Heterosexual people ^f	7,100	-
People who inject drugs ^g	2,500	-
Gay and bisexual men ^e who inject drugs ^g	1,300	-
Region of Residence		
South	16,700 ⁱ	15.6
West	6,600	10.0
Northeast	4,400	9.0
Midwest	4,400	7.6
Total ^h	32,100 ⁱ	11.5

Source: Table 1 in CDC. Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2017–2021. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report, 2023; 28 (No.3). Published May 2023. Accessed July 2023.

Abbreviations: RSE, relative standard error; CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/ μ L) or percentage [footnotes only].

Note. Estimates derived by using HIV surveillance data and CD4 data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis.

Estimates rounded to the nearest 100 for estimates >1,000 and to the nearest 10 for estimates ≤1,000 to reflect model uncertainty.

Estimates with an RSE 30%–50%, preceded by an asterisk (), should be used with caution.*

Estimates with an RSE >50% are not shown and are replaced with an ellipsis (...).

- a. *Estimates for years 2020 and 2021 should be interpreted with caution due to adjustments made to the monthly distribution of reported diagnoses during those years to account for the impact of COVID-19 on HIV testing and diagnosis in the United States. See Technical Notes for more information.*
- b. *Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data.*
- c. *Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.*
- d. *Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's assigned sex at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total.*
- e. *Includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact).*
- f. *Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.*
- g. *Includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers).*

- *h. Includes persons with other risk factors, including hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified. Data not displayed because the numbers were too small to be meaningful.*
- *i. Indicates that difference from 2017 estimate was deemed statistically significantly ($P<.05$).*

Table 2. People with HIV (Combines total number diagnosed and undiagnosed), 2021^a

Age	Number	Rate ^b
13-24	41,900	80.7
25-34	217,100	477.2
35-44	238,300	549.1
45-54	263,000	646.4
55+	452,000	458.2
Race/Ethnicity		
Black/African American	487,500	1,404.2
White	342,000	199.3
Hispanic/Latino ^c	297,200	603.0
Multiple Races	61,200	1,168.6
Asian ^d	18,600	110.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	4,100	198.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,200	229.2
Transmission Category^e		

Age	Number	Rate ^b
Gay and bisexual men ^f	716,900	-
Heterosexual contact ^g	306,700	-
People who inject drugs ^h	121,900	-
Gay and bisexual men ^f who inject drugs ^h	62,900	-
Region of Residence		
South	567,800	530.7
Northeast	250,600	512.4
West	245,200	369.8
Midwest	148,800	256.5
Total ⁱ	1,212,400	432.7

Source: Table 8 in CDC. *Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2017–2021. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report, 2023; 28 (No.3). Published May 2023. Accessed July 2023.*

Abbreviations: RSE, relative standard error; CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/ μ L) or percentage [footnotes only]; CDC, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only].

Note. Estimates for the year 2021 are preliminary and based on deaths reported to CDC through December 2022.

Estimates derived by using HIV surveillance data and CD4 data for persons aged ≥ 13 years at diagnosis.

Estimates rounded to the nearest 100 for estimates $> 1,000$ and to the nearest 10 for estimates $\leq 1,000$ to reflect model uncertainty.

- a. Estimates for years 2020 and 2021 should be interpreted with caution due to adjustments made to the monthly distribution of reported diagnoses during those years to account for the impact of COVID-19 on HIV testing and diagnosis in the United States. See Technical Notes for more information.
- b. Rates are per 100,000 population. Reported to the National HIV Surveillance System.
- c. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.
- d. Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases.
- e. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's assigned sex at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total.
- f. Includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact).
- g. Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.
- h. Includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers).
- i. Includes persons with other risk factors, including hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified. Data not displayed because the numbers were too small to be meaningful.

Table 3. HIV-related deaths, through 2022

HIV-Related Deaths, through 2022

Number

Cumulative	608,505
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Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics

Table 4. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) prescriptions, 2021

Age	Number ^a (% ^b) of People Prescribed PrEP	Number of People with PrEP Indications ^c
16-24	48,552 (19.7)	246,290
25-34	145,758 (33.5)	434,680
35-44	88,516 (37.1)	238,470
45-54	46,224 (26.7)	173,420
55+	36,740 (29.8)	123,350
Race/Ethnicity ^d		
White	234,318 (77.9)	300,650
Hispanic/Latino ^e	64,018 (20.5)	312,820
Black/African American	51,878 (11.1)	468,540
Other	15,779 (12.0)	131,180
Total	365,994 (30.1)	1,216,210

Source: Table 9a in CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2021. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2023;28(4).

Published May 2023. Accessed July 2023.

Abbreviations: PrEP, preexposure prophylaxis; n/a, not available; FDA, Food and Drug Administration [footnotes only].

Note. PrEP coverage data are considered preliminary. Data for year 2021 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on filling PrEP prescriptions in state/local jurisdictions.

- a. *Estimated by using data from IQVIA pharmacy database reported through September 2022 based on an algorithm that included FDA-approved drugs for PrEP. Data for which values are unknown were not reported; therefore, values may not sum to column total.*
- b. *PrEP coverage, reported as a percentage, was calculated as the number who have been prescribed PrEP divided by the estimated number of persons who had indications for PrEP.*
- c. *Estimated by using 2018 data from National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS), National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Data are rounded to the nearest 10. Data for which values are unknown were not reported; thus, values may not sum to column total. The data sources used to estimate the number of persons with indications for PrEP have different schedules of data availability. Consequently, the availability of a denominator may lag the availability of a numerator.*
- d. *Race/ethnicity data were only available for <40% of persons prescribed PrEP in each year. Race/ethnicity data were imputed, and the data source was based on a consumer database which might underrepresent certain populations. Number prescribed PrEP and PrEP coverage for race/ethnicity reported in the table were adjusted by applying the distribution of records with known race/ethnicity to records with missing race/ethnicity.*
- e. *Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.*

Table 5. Linkage to HIV medical care within one month of HIV diagnosis and viral suppression within six months of HIV diagnosis during 2021

Age	Total Number Diagnosed	Number (%) of Linkage to Care Within One Month	Number (%) of Viral Suppression Within Six Months
13-24	6,561	5,263 (80.2)	4,589 (69.9)
25-34	12,337	10,074 (81.7)	8,546 (69.3)
35-44	7,087	5,824 (82.2)	4,847 (68.4)
45-54	4,153	3,462 (83.4)	2,880 (69.3)
55+	3,468	2,912 (84.0)	2,313 (66.7)
Race/Ethnicity			
Black/African American	13,650	10,889 (79.8)	9,022 (66.1)
Hispanic/Latino ^a	9,416	7,958 (84.5)	6,897 (73.2)
White	8,580	7,048 (82.1)	5,854 (68.2)
Multiple Races	967	791 (81.8)	665 (68.8)
Asian	699	608 (87.0)	542 (77.5)
American Indian/Alaska Native	220	182 (82.7)	144 (65.5)
Native Hawaiian/Other	74	59 (79.7)	51 (68.9)

Transmission Category ^b			
Gay and bisexual ^c men	22,659	18,717 (82.6)	16,124 (71.2)
Heterosexual people ^d	7,244	5,972 (82.4)	4,967 (68.6)
People who inject drugs ^e	2,326	1,757 (75.5)	1,217 (52.3)
Gay and bisexual men ^c who inject drugs	1,301	1,026 (78.8)	811 (62.3)
Other ^f	76	63 (83.7)	55 (73.0)
Total	33,606	27,535 (81.9)	23,175 (69.0)

Source: Table 2a in CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2021. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2023;28(4). Published May 2023. Accessed July 2023.

Abbreviations: CD4, CD4+ T-lymphocyte count (cells/ μ L) or percentage; VL, viral load (copies/mL); CDC, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [footnotes only].

Note. Linkage to HIV medical care was measured by documentation of ≥ 1 CD4 or VL tests ≤ 1 month after diagnosis of HIV infection. A VL test result of <200 copies/mL indicates HIV viral suppression. VL test results are within 6 months of diagnosis of HIV infection during 2021. Data are based on residence at time of diagnosis of HIV infection. Data not provided for states and associated jurisdictions that do not have laws requiring reporting of all CD4 and viral loads or that have incomplete reporting of laboratory data to CDC. Areas without laws: Idaho. Areas with incomplete reporting: New Jersey, Pennsylvania (excluding Philadelphia), and Puerto Rico.

- a. Hispanic/Latino persons can be of any race.

- b. Transmission category is classified based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission; classification is determined based on the person's assigned sex at birth. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category; therefore, values may not sum to column subtotals and total.
- c. Includes individuals assigned male sex at birth, regardless of current gender identity, who have had sexual contact with other males, and individuals assigned male sex at birth who have had sexual contact with both males and females (i.e., bisexual contact).
- d. Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or with a risk factor for, HIV infection.
- e. *Includes persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes. Also includes injection of drugs prescribed to persons if there is evidence that injection equipment was shared (e.g., syringes, needles, cookers).*
- f. *Other risk factors, including hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.*

Table 6. Proportion of transgender women with HIV – National HIV behavioral surveillance, 7 U.S. cities, 2019 – 2020^a

Age	Number (%) of Participants with HIV ^b	Total Number of Survey Participants
18-24	26 (14.1)	184
25-29	99 (33.1)	299
30-39	193 (43.3)	446

40-49	149 (50.7)	294
50+	192 (57.0)	337
Race/Ethnicity		
Black/African American	339 (61.9)	548
Hispanic/Latina ^c	219 (35.0)	626
Multiple Races	45 (37.8)	119
White	30 (17.0)	176
American Indian/Alaska Native	11 (64.7)	17
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	7 (16.7)	42
Asian	6 (20.0)	30
Total	659 (42.2)	1,561

Source: Table 2 in CDC. HIV Infection, Risk, Prevention, and Testing Behaviors Among Transgender Women—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, 7 U.S. Cities, 2019–2020. HIV Surveillance Special Report 27. Published April 2021.

Abbreviation: NHBS, National Behavioral Surveillance [footnotes only].

Note: Data include participants with a valid NHBS HIV test result.

- a. The seven U.S. cities in this report included Atlanta, GA; Los Angeles, CA; New Orleans, LA; New York City, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; and Seattle, WA.
- b. Participants with a reactive rapid NHBS HIV test result supported by a second rapid test or supplemental laboratory-based testing.

- c. Hispanic/Latina people can be of any race.

Table 7. Pre-exposure prophylaxis use among transgender women without HIV – National HIV behavioral surveillance, 7 U.S. cities, 2019 – 2020^a

Age	Number (%) Who Used PrEP ^b	Total Number of Survey Participants ^c
18-24	53 (33.5)	158
25-29	70 (35.0)	200
30-39	84 (33.2)	253
40-49	54 (37.2)	145
50+	26 (17.9)	145
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latina ^d	150 (36.9)	407
Black/African American	64 (30.6)	209
White	33 (22.6)	146
Multiple Races	27 (36.5)	74
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	4 (11.4)	35
Asian	6 (25.0)	24

American Indian/Alaska Native	4 (66.7)	6
Total	288 (31.9)	902

Source: Table 6a in CDC. HIV Infection, Risk, Prevention, and Testing Behaviors Among Transgender Women—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, 7 U.S. Cities, 2019–2020. HIV Surveillance Special Report 27. Published April 2021.

Abbreviations: NHBS, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance; PrEP, pre-exposure prophylaxis.

- a. The seven U.S. cities in this report included Atlanta, GA; Los Angeles, CA; New Orleans, LA; New York City, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; and Seattle, WA.
- b. Took PrEP at any point in the 12 months before interview to reduce the risk of getting HIV.
- c. Participants with a valid negative NHBS HIV test result.
- d. Hispanic/Latina people can be of any race.

Table 8. Receipt of HIV care and treatment among self-reported HIV – Positive transgender women – National HIV behavioral surveillance, 7 U.S. cities, 2019 – 2020^a

Age	Number (%) Who Visited Health Care Provider About HIV	Number (%) Who Are Currently Taking Antiretrovirals	Total Number of Survey Participants ^b
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Within One Month After Diagnosis			
18-24	16 (64.0)	23 (92.0)	25
25-29	61 (67.0)	81 (89.0)	91
30-39	116 (65.2)	153 (86.0)	178
40-49	90 (64.3)	131 (93.6)	140
50+	106 (58.6)	163 (90.1)	181
Race/Ethnicity			
Black/African American	207 (64.3)	286 (88.8)	322
Hispanic/Latina ^c	130 (66.3)	181 (92.3)	196
Multiple Races	22 (50.0)	40 (90.9)	44
White	16 (59.3)	20 (74.1)	27
American Indian/Alaska Native	5 (45.5)	10 (90.9)	11
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3 (42.9)	6 (85.7)	7
Asian	5 (83.3)	6 (100)	6
Total	389 (63.3)	551 (89.6)	615

Source: Table 7 in CDC. HIV Infection, Risk, Prevention, and Testing Behaviors Among Transgender Women—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, 7 U.S. Cities, 2019–2020. HIV Surveillance Special Report 27. Published April 2021. Accessed September 2021.

Abbreviations: NHBS, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance; PrEP, pre-exposure prophylaxis.

- a. The seven U.S. cities in this report included Atlanta, GA; Los Angeles, CA; New Orleans, LA; New York City, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; and Seattle, WA.
- b. Data include all participants who reported having ever received an HIV-positive test result (which may include those who did not have a valid NHBS result, positive or negative, or who did not consent to the HIV test). "Past six months" refers to the 6 months before interview.
- c. Hispanics/Latina can be of any race.

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